

Ref

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Destroy Dam Built Under Guard. Another
Changchun Incident.

In connection with dispatches from Changchun reporting a collision between the local Japanese and Chinese authorities in consequence of the persecution of Korean farmers by Chinese, the Asahi says that the question of the persecution of Korean farmers at Manpaoshan, about 30 kilometres north of Changchun, dates from May 31st, when 300 Chinese policemen were sent to clear the place of about 200 Korean farmers.

The situation became tense at one time, but the negotiations subsequently opened by the Consulate-General at Mukden with the authorities of Kirin province eased the situation appreciably. The Chinese authorities consented to the continued residence of the Koreans, but insisted on the abandonment of the work on which these Koreans have been engaged, namely building dams on a river. The Japanese authorities rejected the demand on the ground that the Koreans being used to the planting in paddy fields, it is impossible for them to take to planting in dry fields. Moreover, it was pointed out, it is too late to change the programme. For the loss resulting from the dam construction work the Japanese authorities offered to make due Compensation. The Chinese side, however, was insistent, and no agreement has hitherto been reached. In the meantime, the Japanese side, deeming it of vital necessity for the Korean farmers to complete the dam construction work for irrigation purposes, the work was carried on and finished on the 27th ultimo. The Chinese authorities connived at it, evidently willing to take the matter up later.

On the 1st instant, however, over 400 Chinese farmers raided the district in a body, wrecked the dam and committed outrages.

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辯護側書類第一六七號

昭和八年七月三日「ジヤパンクロニクル」紙ヨリ

支那人鮮人ヲ襲撃

四百ノ暴徒警戒下ニ構築中ノ

「ダム」ヲ破壊、第二ノ長春事件

支那人ノ鮮人壓迫ヨリ生ジタ長春地方日本人支那人間ノ衝突ヲ報ズル
同地ヨリノ電報ニ照シ、朝日新聞ハ長春北方約三十軒ノ萬寶山ニ於ケル
鮮人壓迫問題ハ三月三十一日ニ支那警官三百名ガ同地ヨリ約二百名ノ鮮
人ヲ立退カセヨウトシタコトニ始ルト述ベテイル。

事處ハ一時非常ニ緊迫シタガ、ソノ後我ガ奉天總領事ト吉林省當局ト
ノ間ノ交渉ニヨリ大分緩和サレタ。

支那側當局ハ右鮮人ガ今迄モ同地ニ居住スルコトニハ同意シタガ、コレ
ヲ鮮人ガソレマデナシツツアツタ工事、即チ河ニ「ダム」ヲ築クコトハ
是非止メテホシイト主張シタ。ソレニ對シ日本側當局ハ鮮人ハ從來水田

耕作ニ慣レテイルタノ、今トナツテ乾田耕作ヲ始メルコトハ不可能デア
 ルトノ理由ニ基キ、支那側ノコノ要求ヲ拒否シタ。更ニモウ一ツノ理由
 ハ今トナツテ計畫ヲ變更スルコトハスデニ遅イトイフノデアツタ。
 日本側當局ハ右工事ヨリ生ズベキ損害ハ正當ニ賠償スルト申出タ。シカ
 シ支那側ハ依然強硬デアツテ、現在マデノトコロ和解ノ成立ニ至ツテオ
 ナイ。一方日本側ハ鮮人が灌漑ノタメニ「ダム」築造工事を完成スルコ
 トガ絶対必要デアルトイフ見地ヨリ、工事を續行シ、先月二十七日ニコ
 レヲ完成シタ。支那側當局ハコレヲ默認シヨ形デアツタガ、コノ問題ヲ
 後ニ再ビトリ上げヨウトイフ意圖ガ認めラレタ。
 所ガ今月一日ニ至ツテ、四百人以上ノ支那農民が大暴シテ現場ヲ襲ヒ
 「ダム」ヲ破壊シ、暴行ヲ働イタ。

not used

AN INFORMAL STATEMENT MADE BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE
CABINET, EXPRESSING THE VIEWS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

July 27, 1937.

For Japan, the preservation of peace and order in North China is always a matter of serious concern. However, the Chinese policy of relentless opposition against Japan has frequently threatened the tranquillity of that region, leading finally to the Lukouchiao Incident of the recent date. From the outset the Japanese Government have, in the interest of the peace of East Asia, made it their policy to seek non-aggravation of the situation and a settlement on the spot and they have striven to dispose of the problem in peaceful manner. To the Hopei-Chahar Political Council Japan made only such demands as were most lenient and localized in character and scope--namely, discontinuation of the stationing of Chinese troops in the vicinity of Lukouchiao and on the left bank of the Yungting River, the necessary guarantees for the future, punishment of those directly responsible and apology from their superiors. The Hopei-Chahar authorities agreed to these terms of settlement on the night of July 11, but no sincere attempt to carry them out has been made during all these days past. On the other hand, the Japanese Government addressed a memorandum to the Nanking Government on July 17, advising them to cease immediately from all provocations by word or deed, and not to interfere with the settlement on the spot. The Nanking Government, in their utter disregard of the realities of the situation, not only have rejected our proposals, but have pushed on even more vigorously their warlike preparations, increasing the

tension all the more. It was while the Japanese Government, patient and forbearing, were still continuing their endeavours to effect a peaceful solution, that on July 26, our soldiers, engaged in repairing telegraph lines, were unlawfully fired upon by the Chinese, and that in the evening of the same day the Chinese shut the gate of Peiping upon our forces who, with the understanding of the Hopei-Chahar authorities, were entering the city in order to protect our residents there.

These outrages clearly constitute armed obstruction of the execution by our North China Garrison of their primary duties of protecting our nationals and of insuring free communications between Peiping and Tientsin. The Japanese Army is now compelled to resort to such self-defensive measures as are necessary for executing its own duties as well as for insuring the fulfilment of the terms of settlement. Of course, Japan has no other objectives in view save the eradication of the very causes of all untoward intents such as the present one. She entertains no enmity toward the innocent people of China, nor does she harbor any territorial designs. It goes without saying that she will make every effort to safeguard the rights and interests of the Powers.

Though things have come to such a pass, even now, Japan, whose mission is to secure peace in East Asia, hopes most fervently that China will yet reconsider, and thereby make it possible to minimize the scope of the present incident and to bring about an early and amicable settlement.

Def. Doc. 109

C E R T I F I C A T E
Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, ODO, Nagaharu, Assistant Chief of the Archives Section,
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
hereto attached in English consisting of 2 pages and entitled
"An Informal statement made by the Chief Secretary of the
Cabinet, expressing the views of the Japanese Government,
July 27, 1937." is an exact and true copy of an official
translation of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 30th day of December, 1946.

(signed) Nagaharu ODO
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) H. ISADA

not used

内閣書記官長發表（昭和十二年七月二十七日）

政府ハ先般ノ閣議ニテ決定セル自衛的措置ヲ講スルニアタリ、本日院內閣議ニテ書記官長ヲシテ政府ノ意圖ヲ左ノ如ク發表セシムルコトトシタ

北支ノ安寧ハ帝國ノ常ニ至大ノ關心ヲ有スル所ナリ。然ルニ支那側ノ徹底セル排日抗日政府ハ屢々北支ノ平和ヲ脅威シ遂ニ蘆溝橋事件ノ勃發ヲ見ルニ至レリ。

爾來帝國ハ東亞平和ノ爲事件不擴大、現地解決ヲ方針トシテ平和的處理ニ努メ、冀察側ニ對シ支那軍ノ蘆溝橋附近永定河左岸駐屯停止、將來ニ關スル所要ノ保障、直接責任者ノ處罰及謝罪ノ極メテ寛大且局地的ナル條件ヲ要求シタルニ過キス、冀察側ハ七月十一日夜右條件ヲ承認シタルモ之ガ實行ニ誠意ヲ示サズシテ今日ニ及ヘリ。一方帝國政府ハ七月十七日南京政府ニ對シ、アラユル挑戰的言動ヲ即時停止シ且現地解決ヲ妨害セサル様注意ヲ喚起シタ

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ルモ、南京政府ハ現實ノ事態ヲ無視シ帝國政府ノ主張ヲ容レス、却ツテ益々戰備ヲ整ヘ愈々不安ヲ増大セシムルニ至レリ。然レトモ帝國ハ尙ハ隱忍、平和的ニ解決ニ努力中支那側ハ七月二十六日郎坊ニ於テ電線修理ニ任スル我部隊ニ不法射撃ヲ加ヘ、更ニ同日夕居留民保護ノ爲冀察側ノ敵解ヲ得テ北平城ニ入域中途ノ我部隊ニ射シ英如城門ヲ閉鎖シ不意ニ急射スルノ暴舉ニ出テタリ。

右兩事件タルハ我駐屯軍本然ノ任務タル北平、天津間ノ交通線ノ確保及居留民ノ保護ニ對スル支那軍ノ武力妨害ニシテ今ヤ軍ハ此ノ任務遂行竝ニ協定事項ノ履行確保ニ必要ナル自衛行動ヲ採ルノ已ムナキニ至レリ。固ヨリ帝國ノ期スル所ハ、今次事件ノ如キ不祥事發生ノ根因ヲ免除スルニ在リテ善良ナル民衆ヲ敵視スルモノニアラス。又帝國ハ何等領土的企圖ヲ有セス、且列國ノ權益保護ニハ最善ノ努力ヲ惜マサルコト勿論ナリ。

東亞ノ平和確保ヲ使命トスル帝國ハ事茲ニ至ルモ今尙支那側ノ反

DEF. DOC. #169

省ニ依リ局面ヲ最小ノ範圍ニ限定シ、速カニ圓滿ナル解決ヲ見ン
コトヲ切望スルモノナリ。

(3)

Def. Doc. 169

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I, ODO, Nagaharu, Assistant Chief of the Archives Section,
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hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 3 pages and
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(signed) Nagaharu ODO
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) H. ISHIDA